

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST.

CLOUDY

Barometer 29.39

Temperature 6 a.m. 75 p.m. 80

Humidity 84 72

April 3 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 74, 2 p.m.

Humidity 85

April 3, 1915

Temperature 6 a.m. 75 p.m. 80

Humidity 84 72

2874 日九月二

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

大英圖書三月四號

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
836 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

GERMANY'S LATEST THREAT;  
SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

Austria Tired of War.

SAID TO BE SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Another German Threat.

April, 2, 8.10 p.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that the American Embassy, on behalf of Germany, has transmitted to Sir Edward Grey a communication from Germany inquiring if submarine prisoners were treated worse than other prisoners, threatening, if it were so, that British officer prisoners will receive corresponding harsher treatment for each submarine prisoner.

Sir Edward Grey replied that submarine prisoners were placed in the Naval Detention Barracks, in view of the necessity for their segregation from other prisoners. They were treated with humanity and were subjected to no forced labour. They were allowed exercise, provided with German books and were better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank. But submarine crews who have been engaged in wantonly killing non-combatants and sinking neutral vessels cannot be regarded as honourable opponents, but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, committed acts against the laws of nations and humanity. The reply concludes that more than one thousand members of the German Navy have been rescued, sometimes in the face of danger and sometimes to the prejudice of naval operations. There is no case, however, of the Germans rescuing a single member of the British Navy.

Martial Law in Indo-China.

April, 2, 4.25 p.m.

Reuters correspondent at Saigon reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Cochinchina and Tonkin.

British Warships Bombard Zeebrugge.

April, 2, 4.25 p.m.

Reuters correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the *Handelsblad* states that British warships on Wednesday night heavily bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining aviation camp. Several explosions were heard. The German batteries replied.

British airmen on Thursday morning reconnoitred the coast to ascertain the results of the bombardment.

Austria Reported to Have Applied for Peace.

April, 2, 4.25 p.m.

The Petrograd *Russkoeslovo* says Austria has secretly approached Russia with a view to a separate peace.

Seizures on Steamers.

April, 2, 4.25 p.m.

Reuters correspondent at Toulon reports that during the past week Allied cruisers seized on board various ships, over two thousand five hundred packets of German origin. Five steamers were taken into port to discharge goods of German origin or destination.

German Mission Refused.

April, 2, 4.25 p.m.

Reuters correspondent at Rome says the *Tribuna* reports that the question of the German mission which arrived at Massowai, and asked permission to proceed to Adisababa is now closed. The Government of Erythrea objected to the mission's proposed journey on the ground that it was composed of officers going to the frontier of British Ethiopia for political purposes in connection with the war.

The mission persistently asked permission to continue the journey or at least to communicate with the German representative at Adisababa, but as the refusal of the Italian Government was absolute, the mission finally abandoned its plans and left Massowai on the 20th ult. on its return to Germany.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Bread and Potatoes in Germany.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.

A circular from the German minister of agriculture states the stocks of available grain are so well regulated that there will be a good supply of bread until the next harvest and it would be the same with potatoes if the supply were husbanded.

### Further Casualties.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.

Unofficially reported killed: E. Kingston, Royal Engineers; J. F. Bill, South Wales Borderers.

### Military Appointments.

April 1, 10.40 p.m.

The *Gazette* announces the following appointment: Major Generals.—Brigadier Generals G. F. Ellison and H. G. Smith.

### Director of Artillery.—Brigadier General S. S. Long.

### French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 31.

Yesterday our artillery was very active on several points. We carried a trench in Le Prete wood, capturing a German post situated west of Pont-a-Mousson.

To-day no change is reported.

An official message says:—Off Dieppe, a French warship belonging to the second small squadron chased a German submarine and rammed the same when emerging.

German submarine U 28 sank yesterday, off the Scilly Islands, the British steamer *Flaminian*; the crew has been rescued by a Danish steamer.

Petrograd:—In the Caucasus, Russian troops occupied Artwin, throwing the Turkish troops eastward. The left wing is engaged on the Sarykamish front.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### British Casualties.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.

The latest casualty-list contains the following names:—Killed:—H. D. Payne, Second-Lieut. E. Murphy (Worcesters). Died of Wounds:—H. L. Mackintosh, A. C. Walsh, H. May (Dorsets).

Wounded:—T. H. Little, G. W. Morgan, E. Stratford, J. G. Gregory, H. Hussey (Somersets).

Prisoners of War:—M. Chidson, T. E. Davies, G. N. Humphreys (Flying Corps), G. Maplesbeck, D. Sanders.

### Great German Losses.

April 1, 1.30 p.m.

The New York Associated Press correspondent at the French Headquarters gives a brilliant description of the French front. He says that eleven thousand German dead have been taken from the trenches won by the French during twenty days' fighting in Champagne. The German wastage is as two to one compared with the French, because the Germans tried to regain the lost ground by repeated counter-attacks carried out with obstinate courage. These counter-attacks were supported by relatively inadequate artillery.

### How the French Fight.

The French artillery, numerous and concentrated, abduces the German guns, tears up sections of the enemy's trenches, and then suddenly ceases while the French infantry dash forward, hand-to-hand struggle ensuing. Then the guns speak again, and flying barriers of bursting shells behind the German front line, in order to prevent the enemy's reserves from coming up to support their comrades until the new occupants of the captured trench have had time to prepare themselves to resist assaults.

The French employ such quantities of new artillery that they are able to combine and concentrate fire in an unprecedented way, and thus to dominate their adversaries' position seemingly at any time and place.

### A Touching Scene.

The correspondent witnessed a review of the troops by General Joffre in Champagne. They were drawn up in a drizzle and standing in front of the massed battalions were a few men about to receive decorations. Sixty-four buglers sounded the salute as the General came on to the field. General Joffre pinned the decorations on the breasts of the recipients. After attaching a medal to the breast of one youthful private, the General kissed him on both cheeks. The lad remained standing strictly to attention while the tears ran down his cheeks.

### Men's Fine Condition.

General Joffre afterwards talked with the correspondent and said: "You see how these men look after spending months in the trenches. They would be in the same fine condition if the definite result took years to achieve."

The review finished with a cavalry charge at full gallop, the trumpeters sounding the salute.

General Joffre seemed in perfect health and very tranquil, smiling to the men, who regard him as the most eminent soldier that France has had since Napoleon, yet so different in his simplicity and personal efficiency.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### The Russian Progress.

April 2, 3.30 a.m.

An official communiqué from Petrograd says:—West of the Niemen we defeated the Germans in the region of Krasna and west of Simno and are pursuing them.

Our offensive in the Carpathians has been attended by the most substantial results. The troops, wading waist-high in the snow, climbing the steepest precipices, fighting their way stubbornly through forests defended by wire entanglements, dislodged the Austrians step by step from their trenches, and captured a series of fortified heights along the principal chain of the Beakid Mountains.

We also drove the Austrians out of their positions in the direction of Lutewitsa, despite a violent fire and deep snow.

We captured 5,880 prisoners, four guns, and fourteen machine-guns in the Carpathians on March 30.

Several Austrian battalions holding a fortified position were surrounded and partly exterminated on March 30, when 1,500 survivors surrendered.

### Enemy Attack Abandoned.

April 2, 6 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—We destroyed by mines several of the enemy's trenches southward of Peronne.

The German attack in Argoane has stopped short.

### General Botha's Advance.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.

General Botha's forces has occupied the important centre Aus, which is situated at the end of a long stretch of waterless desert at the entrance to the verdant interior. Operations therewith will be greatly facilitated if the German forces evacuate Aus, because the flank's line of retreat will be threatened.

### 30 Bombs Dropped.

April 2, 6 p.m.

French and Belgian aviators dropped 30 bombs on the aviation camp at Handzeme.

### Three Trawlers Sunk.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.

The German submarine U10 sank to-day the trawlers Jason and Gloxinia off Shields. The submarine took the crews aboard.

The submarine afterwards transferred the crews to another fishing-boat and sank the trawler Nellie, the crew of the latter escaping in a boat.

### Steamer Sunk.

April 2, 7.50 a.m.

A message from Lisbon says the U28 sank the British steamer South Point 60 miles from Cape Finisterre.

The crew of 36 were brought to Lisbon by a British steamer. In the Dardanelles.

### Heavy Fighting.

April 2, 8.55 a.m.

Heavy fighting continues along the Yser front, and numerous wounded are arriving at Ostend, Bruges, Torhout, and Kortryk.

### Norwegian Barque Torpedoed.

April 2, 8.55 a.m.

An Amsterdam cable states that a German submarine torpedoed a Norwegian barque in the North Sea. Eleven of the crew were taken to the Hook of Holland.

### Oilship Captured and Released.

April 2, 8.50 p.m.

A British warship has brought a large oil-ship to Newhaven, bearing a neutral name but manned mainly by Germans. The Captain is unable to produce papers, and it is suspected that this is a supply ship for the German submarines.

### Heavy Fighting.

April 2, 12.30 a.m.

The captured oilship has been released after an investigation which proved satisfactory. The crew were Dutch.

### Aviators Busy.

April 1, 1.05 a.m.

A Paris evening communiqué says:—There have been artillery duels at various points along the front. We occupied the village of Keyenhsye, in Woerre, and repulsed several counter-attacks.

An aviator named Garros was brought down by machine-gun fire south of Dixmude.

An aviator to Navarre brought down a German aeroplane by rifle fire on the Aisne.

We continue successfully to wage a mine warfare in the regions of Peronne, Champagne, and Argonne.

We captured three officers and 140 men at Bois-le-Prete, and repulsed all counter-attacks.

The Germans attacked Parroy with a Landwehr battalion, which suffered severely.

Belgian aviators threw bombs on the enemy's aviation camp at Handzeme and on the railway junction at Lortemarck.

### Sunk Without Notice.

April 1, 11.55 p.m.

The Seven Seas, a vessel of 1,194 tons, bound from London to Liverpool, was torpedoed this afternoon, without warning, off Beachy Head, and sank in three minutes.

A destroyer saved seven of the crew, the remaining eleven being drowned.

### Among those drowned were the Captain, the First and Second Officers, and the Chief Engineer.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.

Survivors state that there was no submarine. There was a terrible explosion, and the ship sank before a life-boat could be got out.

### (Continued on page 5.)

Latest produce quotations are given to-day.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Cochinchina and Tonkin.

British aviators have bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining aviation camp.

During a three weeks' holiday by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith will act as Foreign Minister.

It is stated that Austria has approached Russia with a view to the conclusion of a separate peace.

It is said in many quarters that the King's lead regarding prohibition has solved

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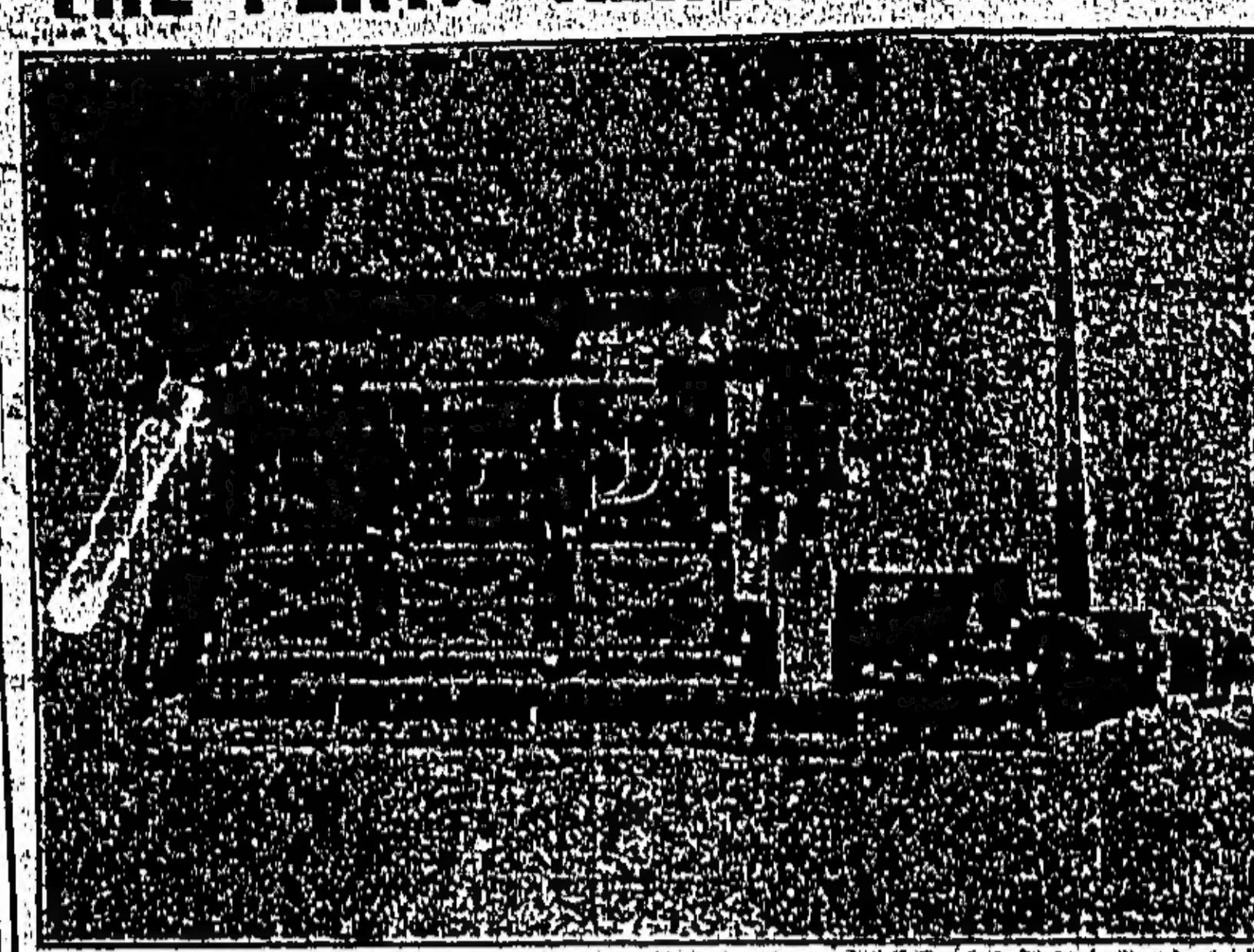
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South China Morning Post.

The Submarine Annoy.  
The gleeful joy of the murderer is a warning of the ends to which a ruthless enemy has committed himself and that the policy of "Frightfulness" so lightly entered upon on orders from the supreme head of the German nation has not reached its limit. The one bright spot in the whole sordid story is the behaviour of the passengers and crew, during the terrible ordeal of the chase, and afterwards when their vessel was doomed. What is being done and will yet be done by the British Admiralty to suppress this terrible menace of the German submarine we do not profess to know, but there are gallant hearts in the business and if the crime is not very soon brought home and securely tagged for all time as "made in Germany" we are very much mistaken. Then will the "great joy which reigns in the Halls of Kultur" give way to weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Daily Press.

On the Eastern Front.  
In the extreme south, at considerable cost the enemy have succeeded in preventing any possibility of a union between the Russian and Roumanian forces for the present by driving a wedge into Bukovina. Time, however, is fighting on the side of the Allies in the east as in the west. Russia's northern ports, which have been closed by ice during the winter, will now be open for supplies; the initial advantages which Germany possessed in her preparedness to take the field will have been lost, and the inexhaustible reservoirs of men from which Russia can draw will more than compensate for the greater facilities which Germany has for moving her men from point to point. Travellers who have recently passed through Russia state that Russia's new troops are massed in incredible numbers in successive positions behind the firing line, in preparation for the great offensive which we may expect when the weather conditions are more favourable for military movements of the great magnitude contemplated by the Russian General Staff.

China Mail.

Workmen and War Munitions.  
There can be no doubt that the Government, in aiming at removing the drink evil from the masses of workmen at home are striking at the root of the trouble. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that not only has a very hearty response been made by the class most affected but also by the licensees themselves. It is preposterous that at such a critical time excess in alcohol should stand in the way. It should be recognised that the soldiers and sailors who are serving their King and country so valiantly and cheerfully, under the most dangerous and disconcerting conditions ever experienced in the world's combat, will suffer and die in vain if the supply of shot and shell, gun and gear, ships and engine, armour and armaments are not maintained in the fullest measure. And yet there are many complaints of thoughtlessness on the part of some classes of workmen. We prefer to think this is the explanation, and not callous indifference to the terrible nature of the situation. Because of these complaints the authorities have requested from a large number of firms engaged on all classes of work for the Navy and Army throughout the kingdom, details of their experience. Most of them recognise that the strain put on their men by the necessities of the situation are great.

M. Caillaux.

Lisbon, Feb. 29.—After an altercation at the entrance to the International Hotel M. Caillaux, the former French Minister of Finance, and Senator Edward Burnay, Vice-Count Burnay, came to blows. Neither

for a long time could either be separated from the other. The two men are close friends, and the former is a member of the International Hotel Committee.

## HOTELS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

American General's Death.  
Indianapolis, Ind., March 27.—Brigadier-General Shaler, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in this city to-day following an attack of apoplexy with which he was stricken several days ago. General Shaler was 72 years of age.

Borneo Pearl Fishing.  
A bill is about to be introduced into the British North Borneo Legislative Council to provide for the regulation and control of pearl oyster shell fisheries within the waters of the State. All vessels engaged in the business are to be licensed and all pearl oyster shell has to pass through certain specified ports.

"Tipperary" Barred Again.  
The Sourabaya Handshake announces that instructions have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Netherlands India prohibiting military bands from playing "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." It is understood that this order is the result of representations made by members of the German community in Java.

Lord Aberdeen Takes New Title.  
London, Feb. 5.—The Earl of Aberdeen, retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose announced intention of assuming the title of Marquis of Aberdeen and Tara provoked strong protests from Ireland, has reconsidered his decision in view of this criticism. It was announced to-day that he would style himself the Marquis of Temair, a name which is anciently associated with the historic hall of Tara.

Malay States V. R. in Perak.  
Ipoh, March 29.—Last evening, the local company of the M. S. V. R. were inspected by Mr. R. G. Watson, the Resident. The full company paraded on the padang, where Mr. Watson expressed thanks to the men for all they had done during the past month in the uncertainty of the days that followed the outbreak in Singapore. It was a satisfaction to know that there was a body of trained men ready and eager for service should the emergency arise. Government had decided to add another 200 men to the corps and he would like to see the men of Perak roll up in such numbers that Government would feel justified in allotting another company to the State of Perak.—*Straits Times*.

The Spring Race Meeting at Singapore.

The Singapore Sporting Club committee has, says the *Straits Times*, decided to hold the usual spring meeting on the dates originally assigned for that fixture, namely, May 18, 20 and 22. The meeting will certainly lack some of its normal interest by the fact that no griffins are being brought out, but the instance of Penang, where the recent meeting was quite successful in spite of the absence of the new blood, encourages the confidence that Singapore can sustain the sport with the horses already in the country. Of course, the more support accorded by owners in Penang and the F.M.S. the better the meeting, and it is hoped they will come in. The race-course will be opened officially for training on Saturday morning next and the early rising member who gets up to see the horses go through their paces can be assured of his winter cup of coffee.

Punishment for Petty Crimes in China.

In some parts of the country the prisons have been filled with prisoners who have committed petty crimes, says the *Peking Daily News*, and the Ministry of Justice has adopted a new method to dispose of these law-breakers by giving them one or more whippings according to the degree of their crimes, and then setting them free. A law regarding the enforcement has been promulgated, but the Ministry of Justice found it impractical, as magistrates indulge in whipping citizens right and left there by, enraged the people. The Ministry's latest order to remedy this matter says that no corporal punishment should be resorted to in a civil case, and except for robbery, rape and crimes of similar natures, the officials must not order corporal punishment, and that if corporal punishment is ordered, the prisoner's body must not be permanently injured.

NOTICE.

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J. Denny, the American light weight boxer, came to London with a big reputation and a substantial banking in dollars, but he will win neitheristic honour nor money unless he is more capable than he showed against J. Delaney, the Yorkshireman, at the National Sporting club. The only thing he won credit for in this match was a display of magnificent pluck. He received punishment that very few boxers could have withstood from an opponent who proved himself able to strike almost at will, and yet he was ready to go on suffering the blows of Delaney when Johnny Summers, one of his seconds, gave the signal for his retirement. Delaney is a coming champion, and his contest with Denny was to him a very easy affair. It would certainly not have lasted fourteen rounds had he cared to force it to end sooner, but it was only in the last stage that he appeared to make the fullest use of his superiority. Delaney has already outclassed Fred Welsh to box for the British championship, and when the world's champion returns from America the men are sure to meet.

A match similarly one-sided to that between Delaney and Denny was the one between the two bantam weight Young Fox and Alec Lafferty. This was really an eliminating test for the winner to challenge for the championship and, apart from the actual result, Fox convinced everyone as to his right to meet Walker, the holder of the title. Lafferty was just a slow-hard-hitting boxer who swung his blows with both hands and relied on landing with telling force. But his methods were too crude to be successful against an opponent as agile and clever as Fox, who refused to go in and "rough it," and who was content to win points by skillful boxing. Fox did everything possible to make the match an interesting one, but, except for his great power of hitting, Lafferty was quite outclassed.

The victory achieved by Bomber Wells should give him confidence, and it is said, by his admirers to be all he needs to be successful in his important engagement next month with Frank Moran, the American heavyweight who stood up for twenty rounds against Jack Johnson. The English champion's latest success was against Bandsman Bioe in Belfast, and it was rather a remarkable one, for up to the moment that it came to an end Rice had quite held his own.

The Dog Derby.  
Winning Number's victory in the Waterloo Cup suggests that there is something in a name after all. The dog started at 100 to 5, which happened to be exactly the same figure as was quoted for the defeated finalist Happy Challenge. If one of the two defeated semi-finalists had won outright the result would have possessed an element of romance. Nip Near, owned by Major G. Noble, was the outsider of the last four dogs left in, odds of 10000-5 being the best thing he did, and he struck with such force that his opponent went reeling backwards and actually fell between the ropes and out of the ring.

Billiards and Snooker.  
Presto, the young billiard star, who with his young billiard rival

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with tennis court, 1 & 2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 3 roomed house with Tennis Court. Four roomed houses in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Building

TO LET.—Queen's Building.

The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (Cameron Villas)

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.

No. 2 DES VOEUX VILLAS,

51 Peak (unfurnished).  
"EILDONAN" No. 54 Mount Kellett Road. 5 rooms, unoccupied.

No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 100 The Peak, furnished or unfurnished from 1st April, 1915.

Rooms in "Beaconsfield" Battery Path, on a three monthly tenancy.

"Bishops Lodge South" No. 11 The Peak, unfurnished 5 rooms, 55 ELGIN TERRACE.

"Egesford" No. 124 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.

"Merion" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms).

3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central.

"Westward Ho" Bonham Road.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—168, Magazine Gap, "The Kennels."

169, Magazine Gap, "Harford."

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Bachelor desires

board and residence, preferably with private family.

Hongkong side only suitable.

Apply "B.V." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED.—Officer leaving

Colony in April, highly

recommends Chinese boy, honest,

clean, good house-manager and

excellent cook. Speaks good

English. Nearly ten years con-

tinuously in Service officers'

employ.—Apply "NAVY" c/o

"Hongkong Telegraph."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

Aches Elgin Road, Bombay.

Chuankee, Penang.

Luonchoisang c/o Cruz & Co., Cholon.

Namloon, Iloilo.

Singfunghong, Penang.

Singpaochang, Haiphong.

Suntchin, Haiphong.

Tuan J. Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

J. M. BEOK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Ltd.

Chongwo Woshui, Yokohama.

Huatai, Amoy.

Neetaichun, Shanghai.

Yahshuntung, Shanghai.

Yeeching, Moji.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1915.

DISTANCE READING

## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

## WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

## WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

Daily issue—\$38 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamseem, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

CAMERON.—On March 23, at Tumpat, Kelantan, Evan Donald Cameron, aged 42, of heart failure following internal hemorrhage.

MARRIAGE.

AULD-CURRIE.—On March 25 1915, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, before the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A. Robert Murray Auld to Mary Jean Currie, youngest daughter of Mr. Archibald Currie, of Dumbarion.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

### NEW READING MATTER FOR THE CHINESE.

Those of our readers who can lay claim to something of an intimate knowledge of the Chinese may smile a little wistfully at the tidings that Doctor Timothy Richard has offered prizes of three and two hundred dollars to the Chinese authors who succeed in writing the two books most calculated to command Christianity to their compatriots. It is always interesting to hear of people who, having seen China, yet believe in the possibility of her accepting Christianity as her official and universal faith, and who honestly credit the absolute sincerity of more than one per cent of Chinese Christian converts.

If the enthusiasts would look facts in the face for half an hour, it might occur to them that, though Christianity began with the Jewish people, its bitterest enemies were—and are—that very people as a whole, and that before the new religion was, as one might say, half an hour old, it had become almost the exclusive, property of men of the Aryan race. Had it begun among the Chinese or the Africans instead of among the Jews, a like result might have been looked for. For there are points in Christianity which appeal (in a general way, of course; exceptions are admitted) solely to the Indo-European temperament and intellect. The early church was comparatively strong in Africa, but only for a few generations; it could not hold its own against Mohammedanism when once the latter got a foothold; thus it died quickly, or only survived among the Copts and Abyssinians in a degraded form which can hardly be termed Christianity at all. And so it will be, probably, to the end of time: Christianity the Aryan's religion, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and probably agnosticism, for the non-Aryan.

But if we doubt that any great success can crown attempts to convert China to a faith to which she has ever shown herself so hostile that to press the point with her people becomes an impertinence, we can at least believe that there may be reasonably good results in store for a movement which seeks to turn the minds of Chinese writers and readers away from what is nasty to what is healthy. The Chinese are a plain-spoken people and do not hesitate to discuss boldly and openly—shamelessly would often be nearer the truth—subjects which are usually better undiscussed. But even they admit that there is much in their, up-to-date literature which they would not willingly have their sons and daughters read. Unfortunately, from what we can gather, quite a needless amount of such literature is allowed to circulate in Hongkong, necessarily to the detriment of the younger generation. In encouraging authors or bidding authors to devote their pens to serious matters instead of trifles, Dr. Richard and his friends deserve the thanks of the public, whether European or Asiatic, and while we cannot look forward to the result with sanguineness, we can at least hope

### A Useful Object Lesson.

If other departments of the Government in Hongkong were as well handled as the Magistracy and the Police, we should but rarely find an opportunity for grumbling at the local administration. The head of the Police department knows the value of personal superintendence, and, since his appointment to the important office which he holds, it would be difficult to fix on the local happening that called for police supervision in which he has not himself been quickly on the spot. Not only so, but in smaller matters he has repeatedly gone out of his way to see that the law was duly enforced. As an instance, last week he personally attended to what has long constituted an annoyance to the people who live on the other side of the Harbour: the crowding, without rhyme or reason or order, of the ricksha coolies round about the entrance to the ferry pier. If past Captain Superintendents had been personally more in evidence, many of the nuisances which exist to-day would not vex our souls as they do. The coolie element is easily impressed and will take more notice of one word from the head of a department than of a bushel from subordinates. Almighydom has played the mischief with the Government here in the past, and the official who is wise enough "turn to" on his own account will always get his reward in the increased efficiency of those under him and in the obedience of those who come within the jurisdiction of his department.

### Open Air Cafes.

Once more—it must for the thousandth time—some of the Home papers are discussing the advisability of establishing the open air cafe in England. This time the discussion will have a new interest and, to our way of thinking, will stand a little more chance of being listened to and weighed by those in high places. For—not to put too fine a point on it”—what has stood in the way of the authorities' giving encouragement to such a movement is that Great Britain has hitherto been frankly a drunken country, and respectability has demanded that indulgence in alcoholic liquors should be confined to bars and other places where the drinkers will be safe from public observation. To place in the hands of the Londoner facilities for drinking in the open air was, alas, to increase the opportunities for public exhibitions of drunkenness. If truth must be told, Britshers cannot—for they have forgotten how to do so—enjoy themselves picturesquely out of doors. The French or the Italians can have their out-door processions and carnivals and yet not make a nuisance of themselves. Even in the German cities men can—or could—sit down in their Bier Gartens, their wives and families round them, and drink peaceably and moderately in the open air. Against this, let us imagine the Thames Embankment or Hyde Park Corner provided with chairs and tables and bottles of beer or wine! What, in other countries, would be natural and healthy enjoyment would, in our own, stand more chance of being a public display of beatitude—or would have been before this very medicinal war came to pull men together and to teach them something about the facts of life.

### A Brighter Outlook.

For our inability to enjoy ourselves decently, as for many other undesirable things in Britain, we have to thank the gloomy Partition of our acre-store, who so successfully put the iron heel on all rational merry-making. But there is a better time coming. The sudden and scarcely looked-for realisation by our friends at Home that we are more or less a drunken people is going to bring about wonders. For, behind the Japanese Crematorium at So-Kau Po; the Sikhs Banning ground behind the Sikh Temple; the cremation ground for Indian troops at Kowloon.

### Companies Warned.

It is notified in the Gazette that the following places have been established as crematoria, the opening of which has been authorised in writing by the Sanitary Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council:—The Japanese Crematorium at So-Kau Po; the Sikhs Banning ground behind the Sikh Temple; the cremation ground for Indian troops at Kowloon.

Companies Warned.

It is notified that the expiration of three months, Keeble and Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved. The Registrar of Companies, having reasonable cause to believe that the China Pharmaceutical Supply Company, Limited, is keeping, in a place where it transacts business outside the Colony, a register of members without having a valid licence under the Companies Ordinance, 1911, gives notice, under section 30 of the said Ordinance, that, at the expiration of two months from the date of the said company will, unless cause to the contrary be shown, be struck off the Register and the said company will be dissolved.

### DAY BY DAY.

BETTER AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION THAN A POUND OF GOING TO DO.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; dull.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; heavy fog.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 42 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yohohama Maru to-day.

French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Polynesian to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Kanshio to-day at noon.

Up to the Minute.—Share market News.

Closing-prices on Thursday.—Langkawi.—\$38, buyers.

Kowloon Wharves.—\$65, sales and buyers.

Iudo-Chinas.—\$92, sales and buyers.

Green Islands.—\$7.10, buyers.

Sugar.—\$108, buyers.

Douglas.—\$35, sales and buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 14.91.16d.

New Regulation.

It is notified that the Regulations of Hongkong, 1914, are to come into force on the 12th April.

New Bridge.

Tenders are being invited for the erection of a ferro-concrete bridge, 307 feet in length, in 9 spans, over the Au Tau Creek, New Territories.

Sanitary Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Meads to be a Second Class Sanitary Inspector, with effect from the 1st April, 1915.

Easter Vacation.

It is notified that during the Easter Vacation the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from the 2nd April, 1915, to 8th April, 1915, (both days inclusive), except on General Holidays, when the Offices will be entirely closed.

Struck Off.

It is notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—

The British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China, Limited.

The Shanghai Wah Hsing Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

Tenement Valuation.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council, a resolution

will be moved that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the under-mentioned places be altered from July 1, 1915, as follows:—Sai Wan Ho, Shaukiwan East, Shaukiwan West, Ting Shui Ma Tau and Po Kau Wat—all from 10% to 12%.

Documents Relating to Cargo.

The Gazette contains the following Board of Trade announcement:

It is essential during the war that masters of British merchant ships should always have on board the bills of lading and the manifest of cargo.

Neglect to comply with this instruction may result in ships being stopped and delayed by His Majesty's vessels or the war vessels of the allied nations.

Death.

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## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Germans Disguise New Submarines.

April 1, 5.40 p.m.

The survivors of the Falaba affirm that the German submarine U 28 is really one of the latest submarines, as the lettering U 35 could be seen through the new paint by which it was covered. This statement confirms the belief that the Germans have been changing the numbers of the submarines.

Steamers Refloated.

April 2, 2.40 a.m.

The recently torpedoed steamers Dalmira and Afonwen have been refloated and arrived in port, the former at Cherbourg and the latter at Cardiff.

"A Painful Duty."

April 2, 4.10 a.m.

A semi-official statement from Berlin denies that the crew of the submarine laughed at the drowning of the Falaba's passengers. The destruction of human lives is now a painful duty, and Great Britain's fight shows that the submarine war is affecting her economic life.

Aeroplane Drops Bomb at Vessel.

April 2, 4.10 a.m.

The steamer Staffa has arrived at Leith from Rotterdam and reported that a German aeroplane near the English coast dropped a bomb that landed within 15 feet of the steamer. The Captain fired a rocket which exploded close to the airmen, who flew off.

American Passenger Drowned.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.

A message from Washington states that Ambassador Page has reported that a preliminary investigation among the Falaba survivors shows that the American passenger Thrasher was drowned.

A Present from Germany.

April 1, 6.40 p.m.

A German 42-centimetre shell will shortly be exhibited at Paris. It weighs one ton and is five feet high. The fuse was extracted by electricity.

Greece and the War.

April 1, 6.40 p.m.

It is authoritatively announced that M. Venizelos had not waited for the Allies' success before offering intervention. He did so before the battle of the Marne, and no country had adopted a friendlier attitude.

French Munitions Output.

April 2, 4.5 a.m.

A message from Paris states that the French Chamber has unanimously passed a Bill calling out the 19.7 recruits.

M. Millerand mentioned that the French output of munitions of war had increased by six hundred per cent. as compared with the beginning of the war and would shortly reach nine hundred per cent. The new machines had enabled splendid results to be obtained in the output of projectiles and explosives. The number of heavy batteries had been sextupled since the outbreak of hostilities. The country was daily devoting all its energies and resources to the one object of securing victory and of proving its worth of its Allies, to each of whom he paid a tribute individually, remarking upon the indomitable bravery and cool tenacity of Great Britain which won the fine victory at Neuve Chapelle.

British Bravery.

April 2, 12.20 a.m.

The Gazette announces the award of 452 Distinguished Conduct medals, to non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army. It constitutes a bulky record of magnificent gallantry. There were cases which would have won the Victoria Cross in previous campaigns.

Almost every conceivable form of bravery has been shown, including the rescuing of wounded under the heaviest fire, erecting entanglements within a few yards of the enemy, leading night charges, holding trenches against tremendous odds, telephoning urgent messages from positions of the utmost danger, rescuing horses and women from burning buildings and continuing to serve the guns and fight although severely wounded. The following are some examples:

Corporal Sanderson, of the London Scottish, was fired upon by two snipers at a range of twenty yards, but rushed forward and captured them by presenting at them wire cutters which they mistook for a revolver.

Sergeant Bailey, of the Garrison Artillery, although wounded, continued to work an over-heated machine-gun, whose recoil repeatedly knocked him down.

Corporal Poulton, of the Royal Engineers, while out with a party cutting wires, lay for an hour on the parapet of a German trench, shooting at every head that made its appearance.

Corporal Stonham, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, near Laventre, on November 2nd, twice conveyed despatches on foot under a heavy howitzer fire.

(Continued on page 8).

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## OF

## ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday the 6th, 7th & 8th April, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at the Old Post Office, Queen's Road Central.

## A LARGE &amp; VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA &amp; CURIOS.

comprising:-

Blue and White Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates, 5-coloured Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates from the Tsoekwong to Ming Periods.

5-coloured Screens (Kanghi), Sung Bowls, Black and Gold Vase (Kanghi), Powder Blue and Gold Vase and Plates (Kanghi).

and

Fine Soft Paste Blue and White Dish (Ming)

Fine Soft Paste Penholder (Kienlung)

Fine Flambe Water Well (Sung)

Very Fine 5-coloured Beaker Vase (Kanghi)

Bronze Incense Burner (Chow)

1 Pair Famille Rose Jars (Yungohing)

and

Crystal, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Kienlung Powder and

Seal Boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 31st March.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## WEDNESDAY.

the 7th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 13 cases Haberdashery.

8 boxes Corks.  
5 cases Weaving Machines.  
1 Knitting Machine.  
30 Sewing Machines.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## FRIDAY.

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 2 Godown, Hoita Wharf, Kowloon, (for account of the concerned)

6 Packages Sugar Machinery.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## FRIDAY.

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at No. 2 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned)

55 Packages Ice Machinery.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## FRIDAY.

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

1 Acetylene Generator with Welding and Cutting Blowing Pipes, Steel Shafts, Brackets, etc., etc.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The following pieces of Music for Pianoforte are for sale.—Price \$1 each. If taken together \$9.00.

1—Two little Dances—1. A la Minut—2. A la Gavotte.

2—Tango, Argentine — La Rumba.

3—Valse—The Fairest in the Land.

4—Valse—Smiles, then Kisses.

5—Valse—Bal Masque.

6—March—Under the Stars.

7—The K-nuts March & Two Steps.

8—Intermezzo—Demoiselle Chic.

9—Handel Wakes, or The Fostered Blacksmith.

10—Dance Intermezzo—Laughing Eyes.

11—The Marching Lancers.

Apply to

JILL FURTADO,  
Band Master, 18th Infantry,  
Murray Barracks.

KENNEDY'S HORSE  
REPOSITORY.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No claims received after that date can be entertained.

O. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator.

c/s LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "TEN YO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from Company's Lighters alongside the steamer.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Monday noon, the 5th instant, will be landed into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown, and Consignees will be charged for landing and in addition storage charges will have to be paid.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Monday noon, the 5th instant, will be landed into the Company's Godown or the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, unless proper exceptions have been given in writing prior to delivery.

All chaffed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on Wednesday the 7th instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before 16th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. DOL.

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

## Have You Considered

the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER, MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you handled in a manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European supervision to ensure

## Purity and Excellence

In all Branches for those who are particular; and our customers are most particular.

REDEMPTION OF 8 PER CENT.  
MILITARY BONDS.

The various Agencies will commence on March 15th, 1915, to redeem the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds drawn at the First Drawing.

As stipulated in Art. 16 of the Loan Regulations, the 8 per cent. Military Bonds drawn at the first drawing shall be presented for payment within five years from the date of First Drawing. Any bond that is not presented for payment within the said period of five years shall become null and void.

Holders of the drawn bonds shall hand to the agencies all the unmatured interest coupons as well as the bonds, for cancellation. If they do not hand over the unmatured coupons, the value of such coupons shall be deducted from the principal due to the holders.

List of the Bond Numbers Drawn at the First Drawing of the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds of Redemption.

Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers
\$100	8-1	\$100	32-62	\$10	858-1232	\$5	998-1525
1000	18-16	100	178-248	10	2758-3512	5	3618-4603
1000	25-36	100	408-462	10	0983-7312	5	9446-9978
1000	76-77	100	1208-1258	10	9593-9972	5	66810-00887
1000	86-87	100	1145-1475	10	10562-10622</td		

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The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Miike, Vladivostock, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

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Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.  
SATURDAY, 3rd APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 4th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 11.00 a.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer. \$5.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer). 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer. 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer. 3.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAI SHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a.m. Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 3rd April, 1915.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suz & Port Said	Atsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato SYASAKA Maru Capt. Yamawaki	SUN, 11th APR. at noon. THURS, 22nd APR. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama .....	STAMBA Maru Capt. Nakasage YOKOHAMA Maru Capt. Komatsu	TUES, 6th APR. at 4 p.m. THURS, 15th APR. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island Townsville and Brisbane .....	SNIKKO Maru Capt. R. Takeda SHITACHI Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRI, 16th APR. at 4 p.m. MON, 17th APR. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon .....	HAKATA Maru Capt. Kawashima	SATUR, 17th APRIL.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo .....	KIRIN Maru Capt. Tsuda	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 (3rd Apr.)
MOJI & Kobe .....	JINSEN Maru Capt. Terada	THURSDAY, T. 8,000 (18th April)
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama .....	COLOMBO Maru Capt. T. Sakamoto	MONDAY, T. 8,000 (12th April)
NAGASAKI, Kobe .....	HITACHI Maru Capt. T. Sato	FRI, 16th APR. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama .....	MIYAZAKI Maru Capt. Teranaka	MON, 5th APR. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	20th May
Fushimi "	25,000 "	3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Tama Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
YOKOHAMA	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
SADO	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
AWA	12,500 "	18th May
SHIDZUOKA	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	KANCHOW .....	4th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	LUCHOW .....	6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	TAMING .....	6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI .....	WENCHOW .....	7th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	TEAN .....	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
TJitaroem...	...	S'hai & ...	3rd half Mar.
Tikini .....	1st half Apr.	JAVA .....	1st half Apr.
Tjilatjap .....	1st half Apr.	JAVA .....	1st half Apr.
Tjikembang JAVA .....	1st half Apr.	JAPAN .....	2nd half Apr.
Tilobadas .....	JAVA .....	S'hai .....	2nd half Apr.
Tjimanoe			



# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

### WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

#### NOTED BERLIN EDITOR'S FRANK STATEMENT.

"WE ARE WAGING THIS WAR FOR OURSELVES ALONE."

[The following article by Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin *Die Zukunft* appeared in a recent issue of the Los Angeles *Examiner*:—]

Germany is waging this war not to punish those who have offended nor to free enslaved peoples. We wage it from the lofty point of view that Germany, as a result of her achievements and in proportion to them, is justified in asking, and must obtain, wider room on earth for development.

The nations from whom we forced our ascendancy in spite of themselves still live, and some of them have recovered from the weakening we gave them. Spain and the Netherlands, Rome and Austria, France and England, possessed and settled great stretches of the most fruitful soil. Now strikes the hour of Germany's rising power. The terms of a peace treaty that does not insure our supremacy would leave our great effort unrewarded.

Even if it brought dozens of shining billions into the national treasury, the fact of Europe with the present balance of power maintained would be dependent upon the United States of America.

Only four persons not residents of Essen knew about the new mortar which the Krupps, manufactured at their own expense, and which later, because its shell could smash the strongest fortifications of reinforced concrete, our military authorities promptly acquired. Must we be ashamed of this instrument of destruction and take from the lips of the "cultured world" the reproach that from "Faust" and the "Ninth Symphony" we have sunk our pride to the forty-two centimetre guns? No!

We are waging this war for ourselves alone. We need land, free roads into the ocean, and space for the spirit and language, and wares and trade of Germany.

Germans Are Fighting for the English Channel.

What stretch of land necessary for the German people, or useful in the real sense of the word, could France or even Russia vacate for us in Europe? To be safe from attack—to exchange the soul of a Viking for that of a New York tradesman, to exchange the life of the swift pike for that of the lazy carp, whose fat back grows moss-covered in a dangerous pond—that must never become the wish of a German. Merely to secure more comfortable frontier protection only a madman would risk the national life that is now flourishing in power and wealth.

No, we know now what the war is for. It is not for French Polish, Ruthenian, Esthonian, Latvian territories, nor for billions of money; nor in order to dive off headlong after the war into the pool of emotions and then allow the chilled body to rust in the twilight dusk of the Deliverer of Races.

No, we mean to hoist the storm flag of the Empire on the narrow channel that opens and looks the road into the ocean, to win a victory over England.

We shall remain in the Belgian Netherlands to which we shall add a thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais.

To the Belgians we are already the archimand and the tenant of the Pool of Hell. We should remain so even if every stone in Louvain and in Malines were replaced by its weight in gold.

wisely conducted agricultural interests, an enormous industrial capacity, a watchful commerce.

The just man can comprehend that this country abhors the English. A fine old firm, suffering from fatty excess of success, doing a comfortable business, and requiring its customers to adapt themselves to its own convenience; short hours; every week-end entirely free; in addition many holidays; rowing, fishing, sailing, golf, cricket, football, tennis, boating, riding, sprinting and other sports; without leisure for these pleasures life were mere drudgery.

Their rage can only be overcome after the Belgian nation, praised by Schiller's fiery words, sees its neighbours close at hand and gains profit from close association with them. We would see Antwerp not rivaling but working with Homburg and Bremen; Liege's arms factories working side by side with Essen's, Berlin's and Swabia's gun factories—Cockerill in combination with Krupp; iron, coal, woven stuff from Germany and Belgium introduced into the markets of the world by one and the same commercial spirit—such a warm blaze of profit has burned away many a hatred. The wise man wins at his friend the deadly foe whose skull he cannot split, and he will rather rule and permit to feast on occasional dainties this shy and cold new friend.

To Make Belgium a Real Prussian Province.

Only we do not wish another withered Reichland like Alsace-Lorraine. From Calais to Antwerp, Flanders, Limburg, Brabant to the line of the Meuse forts must be Prussian territory. The southern triangle, with Alsace-Lorraine, and Luxembourg too if it desires, will become a federated state entrusted to a Catholic noble family.

You, Britons, consider the Germans a barbarian, a scif trained to curtail obedience, without a trace of being derived from that nation whose genius Coleridge and Carlyle painted for you so glowingly. And Germans applaud when England is painted as the home of a cowardly and degenerate race, a race vitiated by luxurious living, and by hypocrisy, steeped in the filth of noxious greed and given to unconscionable lying; a nation whose name is never even mentioned except with aversion and disgust.

Sometimes you mention Germany's strength and audacity, her efficiency and organization. Not long do you allow cool reason to be heard. Your hatred overflows in scurrilous madness, lustful of murder. Until you can use arms you would like to kill with the tongue, with ink and paper. Hatred may be the equivalent of fire or a girdle of ice; it may be an emotion bordering on sanctity if the heart be clean. But it can only destroy; create—never. To love or hate alien peoples! Bismarck spoke frequent words warning against this excess. To weaken the enemy, to destroy him when necessary, is duty. To bathe him in hatred is a one-day's carouse, under the evil heritage of which the third generation may still be destined to groan.

England's Main Envy of a Hard-Working Rival.

You, Germans and Britons, must live on with the nation you cannot exterminate. And the goal of the longest, most cruel war is a worthy peace; otherwise war were mere butchery.

Germany existed before the new empire was founded, would continue to exist if this empire crumbled away. It has culminated many forms of government—from the Carolingians to the Hohenstaufen. You hope to fetter Germany, to weaken her, to break and tame her—like a wild animal? If you do, you are fooling yourselves with the dream of a malignant child. Sixty million souls! A country watered by the Rhine, by the Elbe, the Oder, possessing the richest coal mines to be found in the entire peninsula, which is called Europe; having healthy

durance. If not ashamed of soil. Where Napoleon failed, we, in a totally different age, may succeed. Yes, we may live to see the day when the ancient slogan, immortalized in Henry V., will again pass from mouth to mouth "On to Calais—from thence to England."

Only twice had Britain been confronted with mortal danger. Both times Germans saved her; both times France was the aggressor. I do not refer to this to present a bill of gratitude, to ask when the old account will be liquidated. England has never handicapped herself with the cumbersome ballast of sentiment; and gratitude among nations is a segment of the imagination.

The English believe that where they fail none can succeed. But we have nevertheless achieved the impossible. We are an industrial, an agricultural, a commercial nation. Above all, England inveighs against militarism—a term difficult to interpret, which may be defined as meaning, "that which others covet."

When, in the nineteenth century, have your national achievements excelled ours? Not in art. Your poetry, music, sculpture, painting cannot compare with ours. The grey tree of science suckled richer sustenance from German soil than from the sod of the Island King. Our steamers are more dependable, more comfortable than yours. Tubs such as your firms use in the English Channel cannot be found in our harbours. Islanders! Mistress of the seas! Hamburg has beaten you, overtopped you. Bridge builders, engineers, chemists cannot now learn nearly as much in England as in Germany. About the superiority of our factories and our commerce you have ground enough.

Why Germany Can Conquer Where Napoleon Failed.

Our fast cruisers and submarines have lashed on the raw your naval conceit. And yet, since Rome was shattered, in two things have you been incomparable, and unapproachable: in domination and in enjoyment.

Inherited imperialism, like inherited culture, cannot be maintained with mere money; each generation must pay its toll in spiritual energy, and—under grey northern skies—in hear-blood.

Our fleet is England's dread. This dread must not die until England dies. We owe its maintenance to our heroes, and to the mothers of our heroes.

From the first day of the war the German army has been accused of barbarous cruelty. That may be so. We will not cavil about it. Your papers are as richly interlarded with paid advertisements as in peace. Report as exhaustively on new fashions, theatres, concerts, sports; tell of huge sum presented to Belgians who have fled across the Channel; and in some particular cases seem merely to flit and trifle with the war.

And are you proud of that? Shame were more proper. Never again will he be master of his fate who can pass through such an experience as that of this hour without a pious tremor. You have lost the will, the capcity to suffer. You are not cowards, in sooth, but livers of pampered ease. Scions ye are; not progeritors.

Yes, gentlemen, the primrose path of comfort will never come to you so easily again. It was easy only so long as no strong arm shook the railing behind which you luxuriated so magnificently. Lucky for us that Bonaparte did not break through that railing. Woe to us if we do not break through it to-day. Grin! Cockle! We, British cousins, are aware of the war. Feel it in every pulse-beat—this war, which dwarfs all others!

There are those who ask: "How can you hope to compass what Bonaparte failed to accomplish?" For he, too, attempted the conquest of Great Britain. The answer is not difficult. True, he was a genius, but his genius was dominated by personal ambition. Compare then with this one man, who, to the last, remained a stranger in his own empire, a nation of almost seventy million souls, born and bred on their own soil. Where Napoleon failed, we, in a totally different age, may succeed. Yes, we may live to see the day when the ancient slogan, immortalized in Henry V., will again pass from mouth to mouth "On to Calais—from thence to England."

And yet you are not cowards. German officers tell of the bravery and persistence of your soldiers; though wounded two, and three times. Sons of your nobility lead your mercenaries, falling with them. And the French, whose bravado only too quickly dickered out, have been caught a lesson by your cool, un-

### SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting are:

Minutes by the President of the Sanitary Board re. authorising Inspector F. Meade to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food in accordance with Section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

Correspondence re converting salt fish stalls Nos. 67 and 68 Sir Ying Pun Market into pork stalls.

Application for permission to erect twelve water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Island Lot No. 574 R.P., Hanoi Road.

Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 34, Belcher Street, Island Lot No. 933 Section A.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 23rd March, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 7th, 14th and 21st March, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 14th and 21st March, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks ending 20th and 27th March, 1915.

war merely to incapacitate the enemy for action in the field; or is its purpose achieved only when as many men as possible are killed outright? Must the use of giant bats be discontinued because they evolve poisonous gases? How can we discriminate between necessary and unnecessary suffering in the new war technique which works with howitzers, air-bombs, torpedoes, mines and other hellish equipment? I will enquire of some professor, whose innocent mind conceives international law to be a science.

Meanwhile we must prevent our enemies from doing what they have sworn to do no more. All promised, "No dum-dum." If we can prove beyond all chance of a doubt that any of their men acted contrary to this rule, they should be shot down like all other marauders of the field, not housed with honest men in barracks and fed at the government's expense for many months. The same fate should be meted out to all Asiatic and African soldiers who have been set by whites upon white. This possibly would make the Cossacks and the Kitchener's hesitate before transporting their vermin from Bengal, Nepal, Nippon and the Soudan to fight the "barbarians" in the cause of Christianity and humanitarian culture.

Is it not disgusting that such a noxious quarrel should consume precious hours of the hallowed days in which we move and live? That the heads and leaders of great realms should hurl such vile charges against each other? That nations which have not merely trafficked with each other behind the gossy money veil, who have not merely bartered wares and fripperies but the noblest spiritual possessions as well, should now blacken and blacken each other's portraits and yet not find them black enough? Is a war nobly conducted both by armies and by brains—not possible even to-day?

You who are Germans are not wholly blameless. This is not the time to cry out that the foeks of stench, to picture yourselves as enthroned in clouds of incense. Such a picture of the world of war, painted for children and for dopes, spells degradation for our gallery of heroes. All about us knaves, rascals, perfurers, shameless publicans; and in their midst, toy saints with Krupp's pills! Who between that!

Let us give thanks that we wage war upon clean, courageous men, who know how to hold their tongues and die without hoarseness. Out of such a war only can glory be called. In no other war should such torrents of German blood be shed.

### FEEDING GERMANY.

Regulating Bread Supply.

London, Feb. 24.—That Germany is feeling the pinch of hunger is indicated by a Berlin message received through a neutral channel. This says that the State regulation of bread and flour has begun.

Everybody now receives a card, with coupons entitling him or her to 4lb of bread a week. "Everybody," it is added, includes the Kaiser himself.

Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—German deserters have declared that the food and raw material supplies in Germany cannot last beyond May 15.

Restricted Rations.

London, March 1.—Messages to the fortuitous ending 23rd March, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong

for the weeks ending 7th, 14th and 21st March, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks ending 20th and 27th March, 1915.

Attempts to Loot Shops.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—A number of the wealthiest persons, it is reported, have left Germany and gone to various parts of Scandinavia. This has been done for the sake of the poor, who are less able than the rich to obtain necessities of life.

There were bread riots on Tuesday in several German cities.

At Magdeburg there is much discontent, owing to the insufficiency of the bread supply, and a number of women and children endeavoured to loot the shops.

The riot was suppressed by the police.

Riots in Berlin.

Stories of grave dissatisfaction in Berlin, as news reaches there of the steadily increasing losses inflicted on the Germans by the Allies, are common enough. European papers, says the *Sydney Evening News*.

Here is one from the *Wars Courier*:—Numbers of travellers who have arrived at Warsaw from Berlin relate that for several days after the publication of one list of killed and wounded, which contained more than 40,000 names, Berlin was the scene of grave disorders.

"Furious crowds surging from the suburbs prepared to invade the centre of the city, when cords of mounted police galloped up and endeavoured to disperse them. The mob, seething with anger, charged the police, who, seeing themselves in danger, drew their swords, but did not actually use them.

"The rioters, who every second were growing in numbers, refused to be dispersed, and from hundreds of lusty throats were heard cries of 'Give us back our fathers and our sons! Down with the ghastly war! Give us peace and bread!' A Landwehr regiment was then called up, and received an order to disperse the rioters. It refused point blank to do so.

"It is declared that dissatisfaction is growing, and that public opinion is becoming over-excited."

Shortages in Vienna.

The military authorities in Vienna have confiscated the supply of raw rubber, pneumatic tubes, and rubber hose there. Vienna carriage contractors have been ordered to disperse the rioters.

"It is declared that dissatisfaction is growing, and that public opinion is becoming over-excited."

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## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5).

## Industrial Difficulties.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.

The *Daily Mail's* Rotterdam correspondent reports that the gods traffic between Germany and Holland has practically ceased, and the stoppage of the coal supply is already creating industrial and maritime difficulties.

## Anti-War Riots in Vienna.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.

A message from Rome states that the Austrian despatches from the frontier describe the situation in the gravest terms.

Violent demonstrations have taken place in several towns. The crowds in Vienna, shouting "Down with the war and the Army Generals; Give us bread," attempted to stone the windows of the War Office. The police charged and wounded and arrested many individuals.

## British Dyes.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.

The Directors of the British Dyes, Limited, have received further subscriptions amounting to £150,000 and are proceeding to allment.

## The Kaiser and Bismarck.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.

An Amsterdam message says that Bismarck's Centenary was celebrated on a great scale in Berlin. There were flags everywhere, and at the ceremonies which took place around Bismarck's statue the Crown Prince's eldest son represented the Kaiser, who sent a wreath inscribed "To an Iron Chancellor in an Iron Time."

## The Price of Coal.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.

The British Government's Committee which is conducting an inquiry into the rise in the price of coal recommends the restriction of exports to neutral countries, and the accumulation of reserves of coal in London for the protection of small consumers.

In the event of prices not returning to a reasonable level shortly, the Government is advised to consider controlling the output of collieries during the war.

## The Prohibition Question.

April 1, 10.40 a.m.

His Majesty's lead in connection with the prohibition question meets with great approval, and has made the deepest impression on the workers. Indeed, it is affirmed in many quarters that it has solved the whole liquor problem, as it has created an almost universal desire voluntarily to abstain from alcoholic liquors.

April 2, 6.30 p.m.

The newspapers publish messages from prominent members of society, including Lord Brassey, Lord Cowdray and Lord Sydenham, promising to follow the King's lead in the matter of abstinence. Sir Charles Macara says he is willing to have his cellar sealed up.

A message from Montreal declares that the King's attitude on the drink question is generally approved in Canada.

Interviews with leaders of the business community are published advocating prohibition during the war.

The Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are considering prohibition. Saskatchewan has already abolished bars; while Manitoba and Ontario have initiated restrictive liquor legislation.

## Attacks on Submarine Base.

April 1, 8 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Flight Sub-Lieut. Andrew successfully attacked German submarines, under construction at Hoboken, dropping four bombs.

Flight Lieut. J. P. Wilson, who reconnoitred Zeebrugge, observed two submarines alongside the Mole. He attacked them, dropping four bombs, which are believed to have been successful.

The officers started by moonlight and returned safely.

## British Shipping Returns.

April 1, 9.05 p.m.

The Admiralty's weekly report shows that there have been 1,559 arrivals and sailings from ports of the United Kingdom during the period covered. This constitutes a record since the submarine blockade.

Five vessels have been sunk, not including the Dutch vessel *Medea*, by the gunfire of German submarines.

## Sir Edward Grey has a Rest.

April 2, 10.40 p.m.

It is announced that Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has taken over the duties of the Foreign Office while Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has a three weeks' holiday. Sir Edward's absence is not due to ill-health, but is probably a precautionary measure. Hitherto he has been unable to take even short rests, like other members of the Cabinet.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

## The s.s. Bluejacket.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.

The Bluejacket, a Cardiff steamer with a cargo of grain from the River Plate, was torpedoed on March 18 off Beachy Head. (It will have been seen from the wire which we published on Tuesday that the ship, with 3,500 tons of grain, was ultimately saved through the resoluteness of the captain who, with half the crew, brought the Bluejacket into Southampton through a gale and a heavy sea.)

## The King's Example.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.

It is understood that the King's example in the matter of the discontinuance of the use of alcohol will immediately be followed by a large number of high officers of the State, including Cabinet Ministers and judges.

## Lord Haldane on the War.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.

Lord Haldane, interviewed by the *Chicago Daily News*, said: "Though this is a struggle for existence, we will not violate the dictates of humanity in any eventuality."

"The real, pacific Germany will take the helm, as a result of the war; secret diplomacy will disappear, and everywhere there will be a great Democratic advance. I believe the world will be organised that no nation will be permitted to go to war."

## The Duke of Portland's Horses.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.

It is understood that the Duke of Portland has scratched some horses for all engagements during the present season, and the remainder until July 31. The remaining horses in training will be sold at auction at Newmarket. If the war takes a favourable course, the Duke will doubtless consider the advisability of running horses in the Autumn.

## Lord Kitchener and Alcohol.

April 1, 3 p.m.

Lord Kitchener has forbidden the use of alcoholic drinks in his household during the remainder of the war.

## French Steamer Torpedoed without Warning.

April 1, 3 p.m.

The French steamer *Emma* has been torpedoed off Beachy Head, without any warning. She was sunk in three minutes. Two of the crew, who had been in the water an hour and a half, were rescued, and two bodies have been recovered. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## British Casualties.

March 31, 9.30 p.m.

The following names appear in the latest casualty list:—

Killed: W. G. Fletcher, R. Gilder Dromerell.

Wounded: H. G. Roberts (South Lancashire), E. Rutter, H. Selby, 2nd Lieut. W. Trutshaw (King's Liverpool).

"Persistently Rumoured."

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

The Amsterdam newspaper *Vlaamsche St. m.* says it is persistently rumoured that the Allies have broken through the German line on the Yser and that the Germans suffered heavy losses, a great portion of the German right wing being cut off.

## Russian Successes in the Carpathians.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

An official message from Petrograd states that the Russian forces in one sector of the Carpathians, between March 20 and 29, captured 16,410 prisoners and seventy-two guns.

## Work Resumed in the Dardanelles.

March 30, 8.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam a German official communiqué reports that the Allied fleets have resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles and that airmen are reconnoitring daily.

## Bombardment of Turkish Ports.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

The bombardment of Zanguldaik, etc., was carried out by ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet and seaplanes. The fog experienced for the last three days has been preventing the bombardment of the Bosphorus.

## A Trawler's Statement.

March 30, 8.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Yarmouth, the skipper of a trawler, which was fishing on Monday in the North Sea, reports that a German seaplane dropped a bomb, narrowly missing the trawler. Subsequently two Zeppelins passed in the neighbourhood of the trawler, which, a short while later, observed a number of German aircraft. The trawler was stopped and visited by a torpedo-boat, and then allowed to proceed.

## Russian Progress Maintained.

April 1, 1.20 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states that the Russians, advancing near Krasnopol, forced the Germans, on Tuesday, to retreat. They captured 200 prisoners.

## The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues.

March 30, 8.35 p.m.

They have captured 1,788 prisoners and five machine guns.

## Black Sea Fleet Active.

April 1, 1.20 a.m.

The Black Sea fleet has bombarded Zanguldaik, Koz'a, Kilim, and Erigi.

## Allies Capture More Trenches.

April 1, 1.20 a.m.

A Paris evening communiqué reports artillery actions in Champagne, with incessant activity in Argonne, especially between Four-de-Paris and Bagatelle. The fighting was so close that an enemy's trench mortar hit a shell projected from our lines. We took 150 metres of trenches on Tuesday night, capturing prisoners and two trench mortars.

## Several enemy battalions, at dawn on Tuesday, re-captured a portion of Bois le-Pitre, but were dislodged shortly afterwards.

March 31, 10.35 p.m.

On Tuesday night French airmen dropped 24 bombs on stations and bivouacs in Woerpe, Champagne and Soissons.

## Belgian airmen bombarded the station at Bruges and the aviation camp at Gits in the daytime on Wednesday.

## Increase in Home Revenue.

March 31, 10.35 p.m.

The revenue for the financial year is £226,694,080, showing a net increase of £28,451,183. The principal increases are in the customs, £3,212,000, excise £2,722,000, death duties £1,023,000, income tax £22,150,000. The only material decrease is in stamp duty to a restriction of Stock Exchange transactions.

## The King and the Drink Question.

March 31, 10.35 p.m.

His Majesty the King, in the course of a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, says he feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation existing in the armament factories. This is undoubtedly largely due to drink, which has caused delay in the conveyance of necessary reinforcements and supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front. A consciousness of such conditions, says His Majesty, must result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war. The King adds that, if it be deemed advisable, he is prepared to set an example by giving up the use of all alcoholic liquor himself and forbidding its consumption in the Royal household, so that there shall be no difference between rich and poor in this respect.

## American Banks and the Belligerents.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that Mr. Bryan has made a statement to the effect that his Government has not felt justified in objecting to loans being arranged by the belligerents with United States banks.

## Compensation for the s.s. William Frye.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

It has been ascertained that the cargo of the American ship William Frye was not American owned when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich sank her. Therefore America will only ask Germany to pay compensation for the loss of the hull. It is expected that Germany will readily consent and will express regret.

## The Americans and the Falaba.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

While no official notification of the drowning of an American citizen named Thrasher, a passenger on the sunken Falaba, has arrived in Washington, the officials view the situation as fraught with grave possibilities.

## Indian Tribesmen Punished.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.

A communiqué from Simla states that ten thousand frontier tribesmen assembled, with view to attacking Tochi; consequently, at dawn on March 28, two squadrons of cavalry, a mounted battery, and a battalion of Jats and Sikhs, under Brigadier-General Fane, with the North Waziristan militia, defeated the enemy, killing two hundred, wounding three hundred, taking prisoners and war material, and driving the marauders away.

## Glasgow Vessel Torpedoed.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.

The Glasgow steamer *Crown of Castile* has been torpedoed off the Soily Islands. A French steamer picked up the crew.

## The Dockers.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.

The Government, in order to facilitate the working of the docks, is enlisting dockers under military law, with Army pay additional. The men are guaranteed a minimum wage of thirty-five shillings weekly, and overtime paid extra.

## As an example the first Dock Battalion of the Liverpool Regt.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.

is being formed. It will have sergeants, corporals, etc., and will wear khaki overalls. The men join of their own free will. Lord Derby will command the battalion. For the present the scheme is confined to Liverpool.

## NOTICES.

IN AID OF  
THE BELGIAN WAR  
RELIEF FUND.

AN

## ORGAN RECITAL.

ON APRIL 6th, at 9.15 p.m.

at

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,  
KOWLOON.

BY

Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE.

Assisted by Miss Camilla Castro,

and Messrs. Cawsey, Maud,

Gonzales and the Choir

of the Church.

CHINESE IMPERIAL  
GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER  
LOAN OF 1886 E.

## 57th Half Yearly Drawing.

Interest due and drawn bonds of this loan will be payable at the offices of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1915.

List of drawn bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Agents issuing

the Loan.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

## NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG and Mr. JOHN HENRY BRISTER to sign our firm for procurations until further notice.

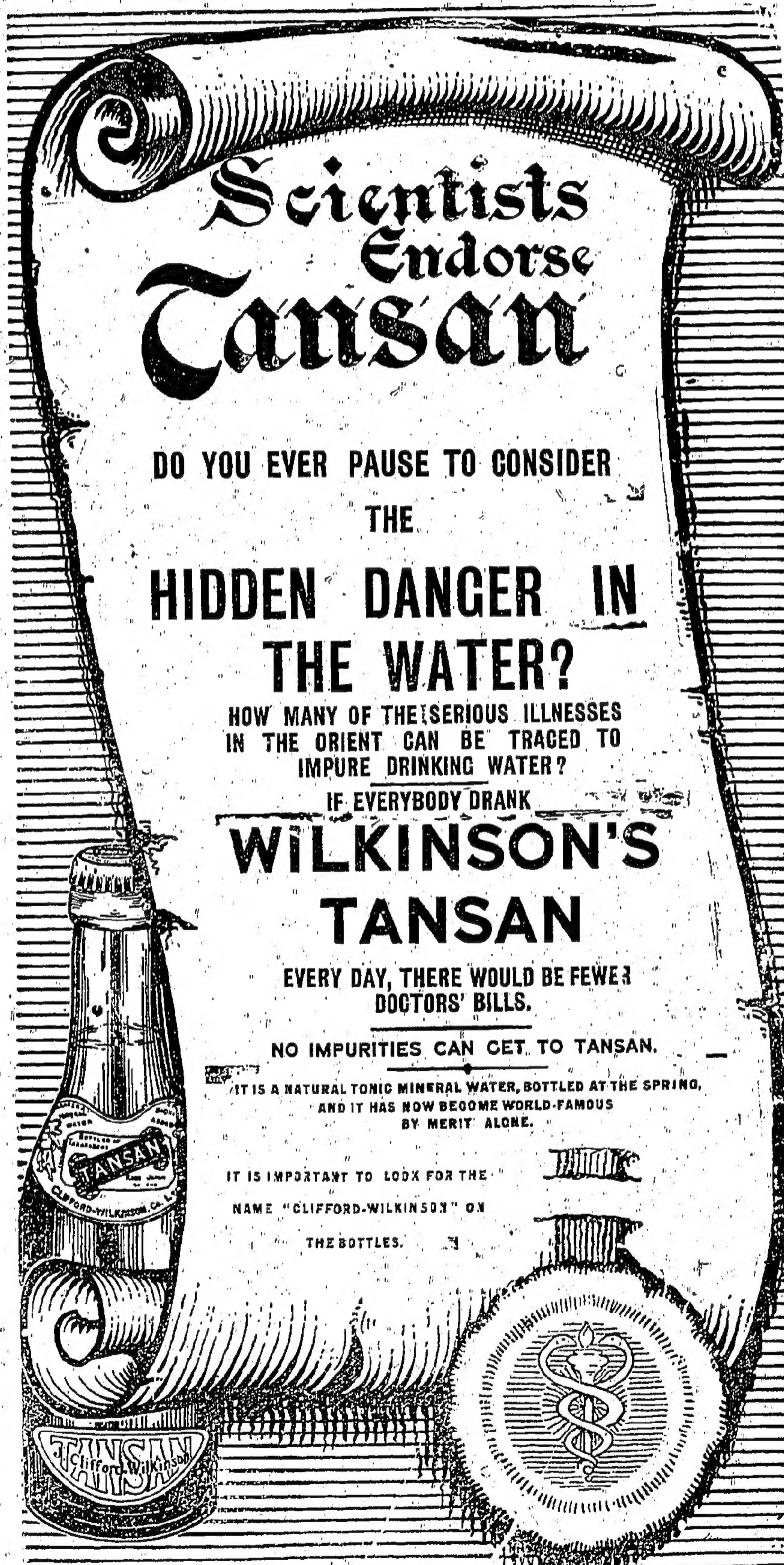
REISS &amp; Co.

# TANSAN

## EXQUISITE IN FLAVOUR.

The ingredients which Nature combines in Tansan are most beneficial to the human body, and the proportions in which they exist make Tansan peculiarly curative of diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys.

Owing to its purity and extreme delicacy, the stomach retains it when food and other liquids are rejected, thus establishing elimination, which is nature's great curative progress.



For the complexion drink Tansan. The Tansan Complexion is Matchless. It does not come from cosmetics, but is the result of the thrill of perfect health which Tansan brings to those who drink it.

There is no man, woman or child who will not benefit by drinking Tansan. BECAUSE it gently cleanses the system, eliminates Uric Acid, purifies the blood, clears the complexion and permanently tones the nerves.

**"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS."**

SOLE AGENTS:

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest 1914.	Lowest 1914.	Highest 1915. 19th Mar. now	Lowest 19th Mar. now	Last Dividend and Date		
										1914.	1914.
Banks.											
H'kong & Shai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £76/-	120,000	\$125 all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	800	£2/- 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14		
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	60	10,000	\$250 50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	175	10,000	£15 £5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	175	175	Final of 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913		
Union Ins. Society of Cton, Ld.	\$905	12,400	\$250 100	847 April	700 Oct.	905	900	900	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	235	12,000	\$100 60	20 April	192 Jan.	235	235	235	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$5 for 1913		
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$130 s.	20,000	\$100 20	160 July	140 Oct.	133	130	130	\$9 for 1913		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$373 b.	8,000	\$250 50	395 Feb.	368 April	373	373	373	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.											
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	\$5	30,000	\$25 all	10 Jan.	51/2 Dec.	51/2	51/2	51/2	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	35 s.	20,000	\$50 all	36 Mar.	27/2 Nov.	35	35	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	22	80,000	\$15 all	29/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22	22	22	Final of 49 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	92 s.	60,000	£5 all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	90	80	80	Final of 3% mking 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	91/6	60,000	£5 all	106 Feb.	70 Sept.	91/6	88/9	88/9	Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C. No. 23		
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	36	40,000	\$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14		
Refineries.											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$108 b.	20,000	\$100 all	96 Feb.	70 Nov.	108	107	107	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$28	7,000	\$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	28	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.											
Kejian Mining Admin. 35/-	1,000,000 £1 all	41/ Feb.	33/6 Dec.	35/-	32/-				Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14		
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.	34	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	41	41	41	41	1/2 for 1909		
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6	160,000 £1 all	39/ Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	31/	31/	31/	1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	\$65 b.	60,000	\$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	65	65	65	\$3.50 for year 1914		
H'kong & W'poa D.Co., Ld.	\$55 b	50,000	\$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	59	58	58	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
H'kong & W'poa D.Co., Ld.	55 b.	55,700	t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	52	52	Tls. 5 for 1913		
H'kong & W'poa D.Co., Ld.	86	35,000	t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82/4 Dec.	86	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Angle French Lands	94	13,000	t. 100 t. 100	—	94 Dec.	94	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	118	20,000	\$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14		
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110	50,000	\$100 all	117/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14		
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	56	150,000	\$10 all	9/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	64	64	64	45 cents for year 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	54	64,400	\$60 80	45/ Jan.	44 Feb.	42	42	42	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands	97	78,000	t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	97	97	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c.		
West Point Building Co., Ld.	98	19,500	\$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	68	68	68	for 1914		
H'kong Central Estates	95	10,000	\$100 all	—	66	95	95	95	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14		
West Point Building Co., Ld.	98	19,500	\$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	68	68	68	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14		
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	134	20,000	t. 50 all	138 July	125 May	135/4	134	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14		
H'kong Cotton Co.	66	125,000	\$10 all	84 Mar.	7 June	63	61	61	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	124	75,000	t. 10 all	141 Jan.	11 Mar.	12/2	12/2	12/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Lau Kong Mow	85	8,000	t. 100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	85	85	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons	134	40,000	t. 50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	85	84	84	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra 1 Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30/6/14		
Miscellaneous.											
China Borneo Company, Ld.	\$11	60,000	\$12 all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913		
China Light & Power Co.	83	50,000	\$5 all	4.90 July	4 April	33/4	33/4	33/4	6% for year ending 28/2/06		
Do. (Spec. shares)											
China Prov't, L. & M. Co., Ld.	73/4	50,000	\$1 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	71	71	71	70 cts. for 1914.		
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	72	125,000	\$10 all	639 June	35 Aug.	34	33	33	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14		
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	71.0	400,000	\$10 all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	73/4	63/4	63/4	40 cts. for 1911.		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	40	60,000	\$10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41	40	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913.		
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	190	6,000	\$25 all	21/3 July	174 Dec.	190	190	190	Interim of \$2 a/c 1914		
Hongkong Rop'g Mfg. Co., Ld.	\$26 b.	60,000	\$10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	27	26	26	Final of \$2 for 1914		
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.10	325,000	5/- all	13/7 July	7/2 Feb.	5.15	5.10	5.10	per share for 1913		
Langkats	36	250,000	g. 10 all	64/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	37	35	35	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913		
Peak Tramway Co., Ld.	10	25,000	\$10 all	10/2 Jan.	9/4 June	10	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 80 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14		
Do. (New)	11	50,000	\$10 all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	1	None		
Philippines Ld.	5	75,000	\$10 all	10/2 Jan.	6/2 June	5	5	5	None		
H. Price & Co., Ld.	6	12,000	\$10 all	—	—	6	6	6	5.50 for 1910.		
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	20	13,200	\$50 all	—	—	20	20	20	None		
teries du Tonkin	33/4	20,000	\$5 all	5/20 June	4 Nov.	33/4	33/4	33/4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14		
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	33/4	27,723	\$10 all	22/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	17	17	\$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31/12/14		
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	51/2	90,000	\$10 all	82 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	7	70 cts. for 1913		
Watson and Co., Ld.	87	21,000	\$7 all	9/2 Jan.	6/2 Dec.	6/2	6/2				

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,  
HOTEL MANSIONS  
(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)SOLE AGENTS  
FOR THE WORLD-RENNED  
IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS  
AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.  
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.STOCK OF  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO  
to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes, Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco. Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

## WATCH THIS SPACE.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.  
"SYNOLEO" (RECD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.  
Absolutely dependable in its results.

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In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building.

Tel. 763

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA  
DOCK CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
Company, Limited.

The Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Account and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914 and declaring a Dividend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates are produced at the office of the Company Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will therefore be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th March 1915.IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE  
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS  
DOUBLE VALUE.LOTUS MOKHA  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

## POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France &amp; Tsingtao.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poen Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

Commencing on Saturday, the 27th inst a mail for Canton will be closed at the G.P.O. every Saturday at 6 p.m.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Saturday the 3rd and Easter Monday the 5th April, being General Holidays, the Post Office will be open as follow:-

On Saturday from 7 till Noon for the despatch of French and Siberian Mails.

Registration will be closed for both Mails at 11 a.m.

There will be one special delivery of Registered Correspondence on this day, at 9 a.m.

The Office will be open on Monday from 8 till 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary letters and a collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes on each day.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

In the event of the arrival of the American Mail on Friday, 2nd, the Office will be open one hour for the delivery thereof.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Islands—For YUENSANG, 3rd April, 2 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, &amp; Port Moresby (via Batavia) — For TIKIINI, 4th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui — For DAIJIN M., 4th April, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Aming &amp; Takao — For SOHSHU M., 4th April, 4 p.m.

## MONDAY, 5th April.

Shanghai North China, Japan via Kobe — For MIYASAKI M., 5th 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 6th April.

Shanghai, N. China &amp; Japan, via Moji, Victoria and Seattle, Wash., United Kingdom via Canada — For TAMBAMARU 6th 10 a.m.

Acanadian Siberian &amp; Canadian Mails — Shanghai, North China; Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, S. America &amp; Canada via San Francisco &amp; United Kingdom via Canada (Europe &amp; via Siberia) — MANCHURIA, 6th April, Noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Friday 9th Inst.)

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow — For HAL-TAN, 6th April, noon.

Shanghai, N. China — For LUCHOW, 6th April, 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—For TAMING, 6th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, &amp; North China — For ONSANG, 6th April, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th April.  
Holhong & Pakhoi — For WENCHOW, 7th April, 9 a.m.THURSDAY, 8th April.  
Sandakan — For HINSANG, 8th April, 11 a.m.  
Swatow — For HAIMUN, 8th April, noon.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Keoku Maru, Jap., ss, 2,109, S. Sasaki, 1st April—Wel-Hai-wai, Gen.—M. B. K.

Changchow, Br., ss, 1,206, Morse, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 31st ult. Gen.—B &amp; S.

Kanchow, Br., ss, 1,822, J. Gibbs, 1st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B &amp; S.

Fribjof Norw., ss, 891, Y. Christensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, Rice-T &amp; Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap., ss, 7,663, S. Togo, 2nd inst.—San Francisco, 6th ult. Gen.—T. K. K.

Kashin, Br., ss, 1,134, Byers, 2nd inst.—Bangkok, 26th ult. Rice-T &amp; S.

TJ latjap, Dut., ss, 2,444, V. Schermbach, 2nd inst.—Mitko, 27th ult. Gen.—J. C. L.

Folena, Br., ss, 3,134, Thackray, 1st inst.—Shanghai, Billast—A P &amp; Co.

## DEPARTED.

Talyo Maru for Darwin.

Taishun for Shanghai.

Lok Sang for Haiphong via Hoihow.

Zafiro for Saigon.

Anbul for Shanghai.

Sulion Van Langkat for Swatow.

Changra for Kowichowwan.

Kwang Lee for Canton.

Tolomochans for Penang via Singapore.

Hong Wan Is. for Rangoon via Amoy.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For Mr. Nellors from London etc. on Feb 13.—Mr. H. Pearman, Mr. T. Curtin, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Headrick, Mr. R. S. Carr, Mr. C. Bunje, Mr. &amp; Mrs. Mum, Mr. Bergquist, Mr. E. B. Cooke, Mr. Fritzsche, Mr. W. W. Wood.

Per s.s. Tenyo Maru from San Francisco, on 6th March. Mrs. C. L. Addison, Mr. G. Bach, Mr. O. J. Bowring, Mrs. O. J. Bowring &amp; Inst., Mr. J. F. Burroughs, Mr. C. C. George, Mr. M. Conception, E. F. Cox, Mr. E. Dashwood, Mrs. E. Dashwood, Miss E. Davies, Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. G. G. E. Fawcett, Mr. P. H. Fisher, Mrs. F. R. Fisher, Miss Rose Fisher, Mr. H. G. Gungdoss, Mr. &amp; Mrs. R. Gaylord, Mr. G. C. Hudson, Dr. J. A. Hoffmann, Dr. H. Hayman, Mr. H. H. Johnson, Mr. S. K. — Mr. &amp; Mrs. D. Kelly, Mr. O. S. Kelly, Mr. A. R. Linton, Mr. R. Lowe, Mrs. Mary V. Moore, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. H. Muck, Mr. F. Y. Nong, Mr. P. S. Page, Mr. &amp; Mrs. P. H. Patterson, Miss M. E. Pfeifer, Miss B. H. Peble, Mr. C. A. Percy, Mrs. Rose, Miss E. L. Rose, Mr. H. Spear, Mr. F. H. Tysen, Mrs. F. H. Tyson, Mr. T. R. Wheelock, Mr. H. A. Wilbur, Mr. P. M. Woods, Mr. K. Zimbo.

Per s.s. Kanchow from Shanghai on April 1st.—Mr. Aimes.

For s.s. Fribjof from Bangkok April 1st.—Mr. Hill.

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